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# USSR Report

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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USSR REPORT  
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## ECONOMIC POLICY, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

### OUTPUT OF CONSUMER GOODS PER RUBLE OF WAGE FUND

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 83 p 2

[Article by IZVESTIYA economic commentator V. Romanyuk: "Per Ruble of the Wage Fund"]

[Text] The introduction in the practice of planning, starting in 1983, of a new indicator--the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wage fund--became an important event in economic life. Monthly reporting on this indicator was introduced for all the enterprises and associations which produce cultural, personal and household goods, assemblies and parts for them, as well as other types of products, which are to be sold to the population in accordance with the marketable stocks.

What is this needed for? First of all in order to balance the effective demand of the population with the amount of goods on the market. As is known, with the increase of the material well-being of the Soviet people the purchasing power of the population increased, but for the present there are not enough goods--good quality goods which have an increased demand, particularly items for the replacement of worn out household machines, clothing, footwear, household electronic items--on the shelves of stores. Exactly the new indicator should help to ensure the coordination of the production volume of consumer goods with the monetary income of the population, especially with a breakdown by territories.

The managers of enterprises and associations, when working on one production problem or another, frequently raise the question of increasing the wage fund. At the same time they treat the output of consumer products at times as a secondary matter. But the earned money should be backed by goods and services. Now on what is the wage increment to be spent? General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at a meeting with Moscow machine builders noted that the increase of the wage, if it is not backed by needed, good items, if, finally, the service sphere is weak, cannot provide a real increase of the material well-being. The indicator of the production of goods per ruble of the wage fund serves as a guideline of the real contribution of individual enterprises, regions and entire sectors to the solution of this problem.

The councils of ministers of the union republics are now setting such assignments for all the enterprises, regardless of their departmental subordination, which are located on the given territory. Here the task is being posed that every republic would on its own back the wage being received with a stock of goods and services,

but for this it is necessary that the enterprises would constantly increase the proportion of consumer items in the total production volume.

A no less important aspect of the matter consists in the fact that a system of the stimulation of enterprises in increasing the output of goods, first of all the sectors of heavy and the defense industry, is envisaged with the introduction of the new indicator. As for the enterprises of the light, food and several other sectors which are working directly for the market, here first of all the output of items of improved quality and of goods marked with the index "N" ("Novelty") is being stimulated. Here it is a question not only of the increase of the material incentive funds--on the condition of the exceeding of the plan assignments--but also of the increase of the bonuses for managers. It should especially be noted that the payment of bonuses to workers for the fulfillment of this indicator is made regardless of the other results of the work of the enterprise and in excess of the maximum amounts of the bonuses which have been established for the corresponding categories of workers. If the plan on this indicator is not fulfilled, the corresponding amounts are withdrawn from the material incentive funds.

A strict, but just measure! To what do the results of the first quarter of work of industry with the use of the new indicator testify? First of all to the fact that for the country as a whole the set assignments are being fulfilled. According to the results of 4 months all the union republics and the majority of industrial ministries also coped with the assignments on the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wage fund. In a number of sectors the level set for the end of the year has already been achieved, while in some, for example, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of the Food Industry, it has even been exceeded.

Indeed, in individual instances in the staffs of the sectors a certain cautiousness has been displayed and an easy "base" has been taken, that is, the plan has been broken down unevenly by quarters. Thus, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems during the first quarter backed each ruble of the wage fund with consumer items worth 4 rubles 44 kopecks with a plan of 4 rubles 29 kopecks. But at the end of the year the sector has to attain the level of 6 rubles 18 kopeck per ruble of the fund, and it will not be easy to accomplish this task. During the first quarter the electrical engineers produced consumer products worth 86 rubles per ruble of the wage fund, having fallen short of the annual assignment by only 2 kopecks. But did not the sector take upon itself a lightened burden? For the contribution of many enterprises to the output of items for the population is incommensurately small as compared with their real potentials.

Thus, the Vladimir Electric Motor Plant produces per ruble of the wage fund goods worth only 14 kopecks, the Sibkabel' Plant--30 kopecks, the Tbilisi Elektrovozostroitel' Plant--17 kopecks, the Chirchik Transformer Plant--27 kopecks, the Arm-elektromash Association--15 kopecks. This is one-fifth to one-third as great as the average sectorial level.

Of course, the assignments for each enterprise and for sectors as a whole are set with allowance made for the specific nature and structure of production. For example, there has been established for the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building an assignment in the amount of 9 kopecks per ruble of the fund, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building--12 kopecks, the Ministry of

Power Machine Building--11 kopecks, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry--27 kopecks. However, it is especially important to enlist these sectors in the production of goods and to stimulate their initiative, since heavy industry, by having a good base and experienced personnel, is capable of organizing the output of technically complex, high quality items. And the fact that the named sectors during the first quarter achieved the level planned for the year testifies that the new indicator is "working" successfully.

However, it is also necessary to evaluate what has been achieved from the point of view of the real "filling" of the addition which has been obtained in the leading sectors of industry. As was emphasized in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures on the Improvement of the Supply of the Population With Consumer Goods in 1983-1985," "under the conditions of the increasing saturation of the market with goods the questions of the assortment and quality of items are assuming decisive importance." It is gratifying, for example, that a large quantity of televisions, radio receivers, washing machines, furniture, earthenware and fine china and wallpaper was produced in excess of the quarterly plan. However, it is also impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that of the set assignments on the increase of the production and deliveries of 44 types of basic necessities and 54 types of mass demand goods the assignments were fulfilled for only 37 and 36 items respectively. Moreover, the ministries which are the leading ones for their own groups of goods, that is, which are responsible for the supply of the population with the given items, permitted the lag.

During the first quarter more washing machines were produced than was outlined by the plan. And the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances alone--the leading sector for these units--is operating "with a deficit." While the enlisted sectors exceeded the assignments on the production of automatic and semi-automatic machines, that is, those for which the demand is especially great, for the country as a whole the assignment was not fulfilled. Unfortunately, the enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, which are called upon to dictate technical policy and to be among the leaders with respect to this group of goods, owed consumers nearly 7,000 machines which have an increased demand. The same kind of situation formed with respect to the most popular household refrigerator--with a capacity of 200 dm<sup>3</sup> and more. The enlisted sectors exceeded the assignments, but the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances itself owed consumers nearly 5,000 refrigerators of greater capacity.

Several enterprises of light industry did not cope with the quarterly assignment on the output of items per ruble of the wage fund. Difficulties with the supply of raw materials, particularly chemical fibers and filaments, and the insufficient number of workers had an effect. But first of all there is the slow changeover of the assortment in conformity with the changing demand of the population. Due to the lack of conformity of the assortment to the demand, as well as the low quality the stocks of wool fabrics and kerchiefs, ready-made garments and knitwear exceeded the standards of trade by hundreds of millions of rubles. The stocks of items of obsolete styles and models, which have lost their marketable appearance, are not decreasing.



Many goods, for the output of which the sector is responsible, were not received due to the lag in the placement into operation and the slow assimilation of new capacities. For example, in December 1982 a number of capacities for the production of knitwear were put into operation. So then, at the Kirovakan Knitwear Factory during January-February these capacities were not used at all, while at the Irkutsk Proletariy Knitwear Factory they were loaded at the level of only 16 percent. In the sector the above-standard idle times of equipment and the losses of working time due to unauthorized absences and absences with permission of the administration are great.

As a result of all these mix-ups the enterprises and associations of light industry during the first quarter did not ship to consumers goods worth over 800 million rubles. Every other enterprise of the sector did not fulfill in the full amount the contractual obligations on deliveries. There are also many undisciplined suppliers in other sectors.

Of course, the introduction of the new indicator cannot be a panacea for all shortcomings. It is important to achieve the efficient use of the entire set of levers and stimuli which were developed by the economic mechanism. Not simply the amount of goods which back the ruble of wages, but the complete meeting of the orders of trade, which expresses the interests of consumers--that is what is needed today. Each step taken forward should also be evaluated from this standpoint.

The planning per ruble of the wage fund increases the responsibility of the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, the executive committees of the kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies for the meeting of the effective demand of the population for consumer products, the assurance of the closer coordination of the wage fund by ministries and departments, as well as with a breakdown by territories with the production volume of the goods for the market. However, today it is necessary to speak of the fact that for individual types of cultural, personal and household items the enterprises subordinate to the councils of ministers of the union republics did not completely fulfill the plans in the assigned assortment. This led to a shortage in trade of many necessary things for daily life. Given the surplus of some types of lamps at the enterprises of the RSFSR 6,700 brackets were not produced, at the enterprises of the Ukraine 8,300 floor lamps were not produced.

The planning of the production of these items in a number of republics proceeds not from the needs of the population, but from the available resources, the proper efficiency and initiative for finding them are not being displayed. For example, the managers of some associations and enterprises, for which an increase of the proportion of the output per ruble of the wage fund is being planned, are complaining of the shortage of raw materials and materials. Indeed, materials up to standard are often needed for the output of items, especially technically complex ones. But the tight situation with raw materials also requires a more resourceful search for the additional attraction of secondary resources, the scraps of basic production, as well as local traditional materials. An analysis shows that far from all the possibilities are being utilized here. Take if only local industry. Here the picture is most mixed. Thus, the associations of local industry of Latvia are purposefully mobilizing the available resources. In the republic the proportion of the products made from local raw materials and the scraps of basic production of industry comes to 13.4 percent. At the same time in neighboring Lithuania it comes

to only 5.3 percent, while in Tajikistan it comes to 4.5 percent, Turkmenia-- 2.9 percent. This reserve for the replenishment of the commodity resources is being utilized no better in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Moldavia and several other republics.

A large share of the responsibility for the situation which has formed on the market falls to the ministries of heavy industry. Thus, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy from year to year has frustrated the fulfillment of the plans of the production of metal utensils. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry has considerable opportunities for the increase of the output of bicycles and motorcycles, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building--for the output of small cultivators and other means of small-scale mechanization. But the possibilities are being used far from completely.

"Goods for all is an affair of all!" This appeal of the group of deputies who are members of the permanent commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet (IZVESTIYA, No 78/79) found extensive approval in labor collectives and the soviets of people's deputies and was supported by the presidiums of the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics. The more good items with the least costs and of high quality that are produced and the more initiative that is displayed locally in this matter, the more completely each earned ruble will be backed by goods.

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CSO: 1820/112



## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS IN RSFSR DETAILED

PM091511 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Commitment"]

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has published a report on the results of industry's fulfillment of the plan in the first quarter. From a careful reading of the columns of figures it is possible to draw the quite simple conclusion that the republic's industry has begun to work noticeably better. Output rose 4.3 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. That is almost three times as fast as last year's pace. The production of industrial robots, computer equipment, mineral fertilizers, furniture, color television sets, and animal and vegetable oil is increasing particularly rapidly. That is gratifying, of course. But the question then arises: Why has the increase in the production of many essential items been less than modest while the production of certain types of output has even declined?

Let us bear in mind that the main criterion by which the work of enterprises and ministries is to be judged is the degree to which the constantly growing demand is satisfied. When applied in practice, that means that every enterprise must ensure the delivery of the entire product list of goods on time and without fail. Unfortunately, by no means all economic executives have grasped this economic axiom. About 6,000 RSFSR production collectives undersupplied their partners and customers in the first quarter and failed to deliver on time materials and goods worth hundreds of millions of rubles.

Analysis shows that industry's plan indicator--the volume of sales--by no means always channels production workers' efforts into fulfilling contract commitments. What is the result of that? Equipment delays on the part of machine-building ministries are causing a lag in preparations for the commissioning of major projects in the fuel and energy complex. Fifteen associations of the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry were responsible for a shortfall of about 35 million bricks, which means that somewhere a housewarming is being postponed and kindergartens, schools and hospitals will not be commissioned on time. The RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry has failed to supply trade with the planned amount of children's sewn goods, cotton trousers, and toothbrushes, which, of course, provokes justified reproaches from customers. Thus, a lack of economic commitment causes society tremendous harm.

Here is a typical example. In the Bashkir ASSR there is a production association called Salavatnefteorgsintez. The collective has performed well. The Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry is satisfied with the fact that the Salavatskiy Rayon chemical workers have overfulfilled the quarterly targets and produced hundreds of tons of additional nitrogenous fertilizer. The ASSR's Council of Ministers is content because the enterprise has more than equaled the plan for the dispatch of output to local kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Salavatnefteorgsintez' activity is viewed differently at the Rosselkhozkhimiya association. That department, which represents customers' interests, considers the "advanced enterprise" headed by P. Tyugayev to be a persistent violator of plan and contract discipline, and with good reason. While generally overfulfilling its sales plan the association failed to supply the full quantity of fertilizers to arable farmers in Krasnodarsk Kray and Astrakhan, Volgograd, and Saratov oblasts. This economic practice took root long ago. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA wrote about it as long ago as last July. The facts show that there has been no improvement.

The Sovyuznefteorgsintez all-union industrial association has clearly underestimated the significance of contract discipline. Neither the production-dispatch department nor the plan-economic department is keeping account of or analyzing the dispatch of output in accordance with contracts and orders. This situation is typical of the petrochemical industry as a whole, where 68 percent of collectives have failed to fulfill the plan. At collegium sessions and party meetings of the apparatus of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry quite a lot has been said on the need to strengthen plan and labor discipline. It would now be advisable to move on to practical actions and to set up a system of rigid monitoring of the observance of supply discipline which provides for personal responsibility.

The problem of supply discipline in other national economic sectors is equally acute. Each year the country produces above-plan or, more accurately, unplanned output worth several million rubles. But ordered materials and goods worth roughly the same amount fail to appear. Such mistakes lead to very adverse consequences. Forced to use heavy rolled metal, construction workers increase the weight of a structure and waste metal, and machine builders increase the "output" of [word indistinct]. By putting fabrics with faded colors into circulation, clothing workers produce unmarketable goods. That is how a shortage of metal and good clothing is created. How can the situation be improved?

In the experts' opinion, the procedure for planning supplies should to a great extent be subordinated to customers' interests. For example, the quarterly accounting of order fulfillment is now being used. Production workers can alter or postpone supply schedules from one month to the next or foist another design or range on the customer. This practice makes it inevitable that the pace of production will be uneven and that there will be precommissioning rush work at construction sites. Hence the desire of economic executives to create stocks of raw and semifinished materials in advance. For example, the Kursk knitwear combine and the Podolsk knitwear factory laid in raw materials for a year ahead, thereby leaving others with meager supplies. It is now a

matter of urgency to go over to more rigid supply schedules and to plan them evenly by the month, perhaps by the 10-day period or the week. The deferment of schedules and the altering of the range should be most strictly monitored by planning and supply departments and should entail material sanctions.

It is time, it would seem, to protect customers' interests more reliably against the imposition of unordered or unsuitable output. Our newspaper published critical reports on how the Saratov clothing workers crammed the stores with unwanted output. The oblast prosecutor's office sent the editorial office a curious document. Investigations showed that the facts cited in the report were accurate but...no one was made to bear legal responsibility as everything had been done "within the rules." What kind of rules are they when hundreds of people can produce entirely unwanted output, can cause the state losses totaling millions, and can receive wages and bonuses for it without anyone being personally taken to task? The situation is typical of enterprises in the textile, light, and a number of other industrial sectors. It merits attention from the central departments which have been instructed to draw up proposals to increase economic responsibility for the delivery plans.

Strengthening supply discipline is an economic and political task. It requires attention from both central and local organs. Each day, obkoms and oblispolkoms receive letters and telegrams with contents roughly as follows: "Kuybyshev's Ninth State Bearing Plant is failing to dispatch output to Khabarovsk's Daldizel. Diesel assembly has stopped. Please investigate the Ninth State Bearing Plant's work." Incidentally, it is not just the Ninth State Bearing Plant's work that should be investigated. One-half of Kuybyshev's enterprises are failing to cope with contract delivery plans. Reports from Irkutsk, Novorod, Tomsk, Ivanovo, and a number of other oblasts show the same results. Yet virtually every oblast has overfulfilled the plan for the overall volume of output sold. What does this show? It would seem that many krays and oblasts are poorly inculcating economic commitment in the captains of industry. Let us return to Salavatnefteorgsintez. Party proceedings were not instituted against its leaders for the disruption of supplies. It is appropriate in this context to recall the requirement of a recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution; the nonfulfillment of contract commitments and instances of departmental or parochial attitudes should be viewed as a flagrant violation of state and plan discipline.

It would be wrong to regard supply discipline solely as the concern of ministries, associations, and party committees. The practice of socialist competition suggests quite a few effective ways of involving labor collectives in increasing the degree of collaboration between partners on the road toward the final national economic result: ways such as integral process teams, creative cooperation between producers and customers, and the worker relay system. For example, the competition under the slogan "orders must be on time!" At the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine begins from the work station. [As published] This is why it is successful. But matters are sometimes different. About 2 years ago, a movement entitled "Do not Let Your Partner Down!" began in that same Chelyabinsk Oblast. However, it did not become a mass movement. "It is a pity," A. Mokhov, a forge operator, and A. Morozov, leader of a team

of lathe workers, write from Kostroma's Rabochiy Metallist Plant. "Which is probably why our open letter to the Chelyabinsk tractor plant's workers was left unanswered. We cannot send the customers their excavators--they are short of Chelyabinsk diesel engines." Collaboration among worker collectives should play a more active role in the struggle for state plan discipline. That idea is being expressed at many meetings during the discussion on the draft law on labor collectives.

The third year of the 5-year plan has made a good start. The task now is to develop the successes that have been achieved and to increase them steadily. The universal strengthening of supply discipline will play an important part in that. Economic commitment should be the main economic and moral criterion of our work.

CSO: 1820/116

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### CREATION OF SOUTH TAJIK TPK DISCUSSED

PM222222 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 May 83 p 2

[Article by G. Koshlakov, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, under the rubric "Industrial Complexes": "Stages of Growth"]

[Excerpts] In his report at the ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, mentioned the disappearance of national backwaters, where feudal-patriarchal and even tribal relations often still prevailed, as being among the most significant results of our state's development. This fully applies to Tajikistan, which in the years of Soviet power has been transformed into an industrial agrarian republic with developed industry, progressive agriculture, modern science, and a truly socialist culture. During the USSR jubilee celebrations numerous events which have occurred on Tajikistan's ancient soil in this period were, as it were, reevaluated against the background of the achievements secured by our people as a result of the implementation of the wise Leninist nationalities policy which the Communist Party has unswervingly pursued at every stage of building the new life.

Among these major events one could scarcely name one which has made greater changes to the face of Tajikistan than the creation of the South Tajik territorial production complex. Its construction, which went into full swing after the 24th CPSU Congress, not only radically altered the structure of the republic's national economy but was also the basis for profound social transformations. Pride of place among these belongs to the rapid increase in the size of the working class and of the detachment of highly skilled specialists in the industrial sectors determining scientific and technical progress: the power industry, metallurgy, the chemical industry, machine building, instrument making and others.

Their development stems from the presence within the complex of three intersectorial production subcomplexes--a power industry subcomplex, a labor-intensive production subcomplex, and an agrarian-industrial subcomplex. Tajikistan's special demographic situation, substantial water resources, and soil and climatic conditions, and the presence of a variety of mineral resources were other preconditions of this development. Two major watercourses--the Vakhsh and Pyandzh rivers--account for most of the republic's water resources.



Highly efficient use can be made of them by virtue of the fact that integrated hydrosystems, incorporating a large power station and reservoir, can be built on these rivers. The creation of the latter does not, moreover, entail the loss of any agricultural land or forest and makes it possible to accumulate substantial stocks of water for regulating flow in order to irrigate land and generate electricity.

South Tajikistan's soil and climatic conditions are highly favorable for the creation there of a unique agroindustrial subcomplex for the production and processing of the most valuable fine-fiber variety of cotton and early ripening fruit and vegetables, including grapes, lemons, and cucurbits. Around 300,000 tons of the fine-fiber varieties of cotton from which high-quality cotton thread is made are already procured annually in the Vakhsh valley. Processing enterprises of the ginning, canning, winemaking, baking, and meat and dairy industries are in operation.

But further developing the complex means clarifying its borders. According to the scheme that has now been formulated, its territory embraces the whole of South Tajikistan--Kurgan-Tyube and Kulyab oblasts and the republic-administered rayons which make up two natural economic zones, the Gissar and Garm zones. The USSR Gosplan however, takes a different view according to which the South Tajik complex includes only those rayons on whose territory power industry installations and directly associated power-intensive production facilities are being built and the Dangara plateau, which is irrigated from the Nurek reservoir. This difference of opinion creates difficulties both in current and long-term planning and in carrying out scientific research to determine the complex development prospects. The correct course would be for the USSR Gosplan to publish a document regulating all these questions in the near future.

The South Tajik complex is growing and developing. What are the prospects for its further growth? In addition to the Nurekskaya, (?Baynazinskaya) and Rogunskaya GES's, it is planned to build other GES's on the Vakhsh in the near future. The next stage in the formation of the power industry complex entails harnessing the hydroelectric power resources of the Pyandzh river, which are considerably greater than those of the Vakhsh.

Work is to continue on the construction of the Tajik aluminum plant. In addition to producing primary aluminum, it is planned to create at this enterprise a facility for producing aluminum wire in various shapes and rolled products from aluminum and its alloys. Work has begun on the construction of the Yavan electrochemical plant's second phase, which is to include a facility for the production of chloromethanes and, in the longer term, household chemical products.

Questions of creating within the complex new power-intensive production facilities are being studied. In our view, the proposal that, in view of the availability of manpower and a construction organization highly experienced in the construction of similar installations, a second aluminum plant be built is perfectly sound. The studies for the establishment of a titanium and magnesium production facility also seem realistic.

As long ago as 1981 it was clear that, for the creation of the Tajik aluminum plant's main capacities, entailing the commissioning of another six electrolysis blocks, to be completed in the 11th Five-Year Plan, the volume of construction and installation work at the project had to be increased by at least 50 percent compared with what had been achieved.

But owing to erratic material and technical supplies, particularly as regards the allocation of metal and the manufacture of metal structures, and the insufficient scope of construction and installation work, the requisite increase failed to materialize. It must now be said that the metal production plan fixed for the plant in the 5-year plan is in danger of not being fulfilled.

The Yavan electrochemical plant has been producing for more than 3 years now. Its output is, moreover, badly needed by consumers in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. But the plant's performance is erratic and its production and delivery plans are not being fulfilled. In addition to a number of planning errors and other factors, two main factors, which stand out in sharp relief, are the persistent shortage of specialized railroad transport and of skilled specialists.

At the Yavan electrochemical plant there is no shortage of people wanting to study. But there is practically no one to teach them: Of the 260 posts for main leaders (shop and unit chiefs, head technologists and so on), 60 are currently vacant.

The situation is bad as regard middle-level technical personnel and the staffing of maintenance services. The crucial factor here is the chronic lag in the construction of social and consumer service installations. Whereas since the start of the project two-thirds (66 percent) of the projected volume of capital investments for production installations has been assimilated, the corresponding indicator for social, cultural, and consumer service installations is only just over half (53 percent). This is connected with the constant incomplete allocation of capital investments and ceilings on construction and installation work for the construction of housing and educational, health, and cultural installations.

The very definition of a complex clearly implies not just a territorial location but also the comprehensive linkage of the activity of all its components. Though such an interlinkage was carried out to some extent at the planning stage by the USSR Gosplan and the republic's Council of Ministers, there is now no comprehensive leadership of the course of construction. There exists no economic organ today capable of exercising these functions and endowed with the appropriate powers. The question of the creation of such a management unit has long been acute, the need for it has repeatedly been mentioned in newspapers and journals, and certain scientific studies do exist, but departmental lack of coordination is still yielding undesirable fruits.

In our view, the agrarian and agroindustrial components are not studied precisely enough during the planning of territorial complexes. The construction of major industrial enterprises with specific production conditions often requires a review of the structure of arable farming in adjacent rayons and of the direction in the development of stockraising and the construction of processing sector enterprises. However, these questions are still not reflected in the consolidated plans for the development of the South Tajik complex.

The Tajik CP Central Committee attaches tremendous significance to the construction of projects belonging to the complex. Communists and all working people in Tajikistan consider the fulfillment of the plans and the realization of the prospects for its development to be their international duty in increasing the republic's contribution to the country's economic potential.

CSO: 1820/116

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### DEVELOPMENT OF KHABAROVSK AREA REVIEWED

Moscow SOVIET EXPORT in English No 1 (142) 1983 pp 41, 42

[Article by V.S. Pasternak, chairman of the executive committee, Khabarovsk Territory Soviet of People's Deputies]

[Text]

Russians started settling in the Far East more than three centuries ago, attracted by its fabulous mineral resources, by the natural riches of its taiga and great rivers.

Among the first Russians to venture into the Far East were Vasily Poyarkov and his men who were instructed "to serve their tsar zealously, to search for silver, copper and lead, to set up watch towers, and to gain a firm foothold in those parts."

In the mid-17th century, Yerofei Khabarov, a fearless trail blazer, led the first Russian settlers to the Amur area. Later, in 1858, when the Russians built an outpost on the bank of the Amur, they named it Khabarovsk after this pioneer.

It was not easy to develop the austere Far East. At first, of all the fabulous natural resources found there people used only gold. They felled trees, fished and hunted. By the end of the 19th century, Khabarovsk's population numbered 50,000. Apart from Khabarovsk and Nikolayevsk-on-Amur, there were no other towns in that part of the country, just small Russian settlements and nomad camps of the natives—Nanaians, Goldis, Orochis, Udeges...

The territory had no industry at all until early this century when a small factory (called Arsenal), a flour mill, a brick yard and a tobacco factory (which relied on Turkey for raw material) were built there.

It was only after the Great October Socialist Revolution that the development of the Khabarovsk Territory began in earnest.

The Khabarovsk Territory is a land of fabulous natural wealth. Over 50% of its territory is forest. Its resources of timber—fir, larch, Siberian cedar, Amur cork, birch—top 5,000 million cubic metres. Its earth is rich in gold, tin, iron, phosphate, titanium magnetite and manganese ores, bituminous and brown coal, peat. The Territory also abounds in fish, fur-bearing animals, wild berries, mushrooms and medicinal herbs.

The Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981—1985 and for the Period Ending in 1990 set the following targets before the

Territory's industry: "In the Far East, to ensure further development of the non-ferrous metals, oil refining, fishing, timber, woodworking and pulp and paper industries."

The territory's 40 integrated logging-lumbering enterprises stock more than 12 million cubic metres of timber a year. Large wood-processing factories have been built. The Khabarovsk Territory accounts for a substantial proportion of the USSR's total rayon pulp output. Increasing quantities of tin, coal, graphite and other minerals are mined.

Not only the mining industries are making rapid progress in the Khabarovsk Territory, however. Today there are 330 industrial enterprises, 60 of them producing machinery. These enterprises contribute 45% of the Soviet Far East's total machine and metal output.

Every year, our factories produce more than 1,000 machine tools, gas turbines with a total capacity of 224,000 kW and about 1,000 marine diesels. Besides that, the industry of the Khabarovsk Territory manufactures power transformers, rice harvesters, lifting-and-conveying machines, ships and marine equipment, various cables, metal and rolled stock, compressors, fishing industry equipment, casting machines, and dozens of other items.

The Khabarovsk Territory has been making particularly rapid progress since a decision was adopted on the comprehensive development of Siberia's and the Far East's natural wealth. In 1976—1980, industrial output grew 26%.

Remoteness from the centre, from the manufacturers of many industrial products, compels us to develop many industries: metallurgical, electrical engineering, chemical and mechanical engineering. We have large factories like Amurstal, Amurlitmash, Daldizel, the Khabarovsk Machine-Tool Plant, Amurkabel, Dalselmash. Their output is well known in the Far East, in other parts of the USSR and abroad. It is exported to dozens of countries.

Our industry faces gigantic tasks in the current five-year period. The Khabarovsk Territory's fuel and energy complex will be developed at an accelerated rate, new building industry enter-

prises, transport and communications facilities will be built. The output of diesels and diesel generators, will grow 1.2 times; of casting equipment, 1.3 times; of gas turbines, 2 times; of wood-pulp, 2.2 times. We shall produce much more metal and rolled stock for the engineering factories of the Far East.

In 1981—1985, state capital investment in the Khabarovsk Territory's industry will increase 1.5 times as compared with the previous five-year period. This will make it possible to increase the volume of industrial output no less than 1.3 times.

The mechanical engineering industry will grow at an accelerated rate. Its output is to increase 1.5 times.

The eastern stretch of the Baikal-Amur Railway, one of the Soviet Union's major construction projects, passes through the Khabarovsk Territory. The Baikal-Amur Railway will help us make fuller use of our natural resources, and provide a vital outlet for our goods, exports included, to the Pacific Coast of the USSR.

The growing economic potential of the Territory will certainly add to its export potentialities.

While developing the economy of the Khabarovsk Territory, we pay great attention to the solution of its social problems. Here are just a few statistics. In 1981—1985, we plan to increase retail trade turnover by 30% and to build a total of 4.6 million square metres of housing. Dozens of new schools, kindergartens, daycare nurseries, cinemas and libraries will be opened.

The Khabarovsk Territory is living a full-blooded life. We have hundreds of libraries, clubs, cinemas, several theatres, and a philharmonic society. The Khabarovsk Book Publishing House is over 50 years old. Territorial branches of the Writers', Artists', Composers' and Journalists' Unions have been set up.

The life of the Far East's small ethnic groups has changed radically. Now each of them has a written language, its own literature and art.



More than 45 years ago the Jewish Autonomous Region was formed in the Khabarovsk Territory. Today it is a highly industrialised part of the country whose goods are known in many countries. It now produces more in three days than it did in the entire first year of its existence. The Jewish Autonomous Region is a major supplier of farm produce. Its capital, Birobidzhan, has become a major centre of the light industry. Birobidzhan's five factories produce footwear, knitwear and clothing.

We attach great importance to the protection of nature in the Khabarovsk Territory. Man's increasing interference in natural processes, the ever wider scale of mining and logging should not do irreparable damage to the environment. We spend more than 100 million roubles a year on environmental protection. Ecological problems are dealt with by the leading institutes of the Far Eastern Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

We do an ever growing volume of afforestation and reforestation work. In 1976—1980, this work was carried out on an area of over 450,000 hectares.

Dozens of research institutes help develop the economic potential of the Amur Area, study its natural resources, work to improve the quality of its industrial output.

The Khabarovsk Territory stretches for 1,700 km from north to south. In the east, its shores are washed by the Pacific Ocean. The Territory's biggest ports—Vanino, Sovetskaya Gavan, Nikolayevsk-on-Amur—are situated there. They handle export and import goods and are the first to welcome the many passenger ships coming to the USSR. The Khabarovsk Territory attracts thousands of tourists from many countries, Japan and the DPRK for the most part.

The Khabarovsk Airport is where many tourists from the East first set foot on Soviet land, while for tourists travelling through the Soviet Union from west to east, it is the last stopover in the country.

Tourist interest in the Khabarovsk Territory is only natural: there is plenty to appeal to the eye. Our majestic rivers—the Amur, the Ussuri, the Amgun, our dense forests, and our mountain ridges—Stanovoi, Dzhugdzhur and Khingan in the north and west, Bureya and Badzhal in the centre and Sikhotealin in the east—make an indelible impression on visitors.

We play host to increasing numbers of businessmen, scientists and engineers coming from abroad. On more than one occasion Khabarovsk has been the venue of international get-togethers of specialists in oceanology and other fields.

Guests are accommodated in modern hotels with a high standard of service.

Welcome!

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